



# WHITE EAGLE

Summer 2017 • WEBSITE: WWW.PNAF.US

## Polish American Congress Awards the NKF

We've all heard, quite a lot, during the recent presidential election about the possibility of breaking a certain "glass ceiling" – which did not occur since the first female candidate was not elected to the White House. But, at the Polish American Congress – Washington Metropolitan Area Division (PAC-WMAD) Annual Thanksgiving Dinner here on November 13, 2016, two smaller glass ceilings were actually broken. For the first time since its founding in 1974, the PAC-WMAD did not bestow its annual award on a person, but on an organization: The National Katyn Memorial Foundation (NKF) in Baltimore, Maryland – home of the majestic National Katyn Memorial. It was also the first time that the NKF itself was so recognized with such a distinct honor.

The striking walnut plaque, with its blue and gold metal facing, stipulates the *raison d'être* of the NKF award as follows: "For promoting and preserving the memory of the 1940 Katyn Massacre for the education of future generations. Never Again! You are a credit to all Polonia and the fundamental values that we hold dear. STO LAT!"

Thaddeus Mirecki prefaced the award's ceremony with a detailed history of the

NKF, and its predecessor organization – the NKM Committee. The many trials and tribulations encountered over the years, that eventually resulted in the amazing raising of the National Katyn Memorial, were all recounted and remembered; and also the fact of the Memorial's esteemed importance and its recognized prominence set on the Polish-American landscape.

Speaking at the dinner was the Honorable Damon Wilson – Executive V.P. of the Atlantic Council. MC Susanne Lotarski noted that: Our Keynote Speaker, Mr. Damon Wilson, draws our attention to the key security issues currently facing NATO, Poland, the United States and its new President, indeed all of us. These are existential issues which the Polish American Congress was founded to address, has continued to address over the last 72 years, posed to this year's major party presidential candidates, and which will focus our efforts in the coming years.



**National Katyn Memorial Foundation Honored.**

**Dr. Susanne Lotarski, President of the Polish American Congress – Washington Metropolitan Area Division, is depicted presenting its 2016 Annual Award to Richard P. Poremski, Chairman of the National Katyn Memorial Foundation, proudly accepting on its behalf with appreciative remarks.**

Please actively join us. It is in our hands to advance liberty and democracy for ourselves and future generations.

There was much to be thankful for ... and much to ponder ... on this Thanksgiving-themed Sunday afternoon.

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All material submitted for publication is subject to editing of content, size, photos etc. Sent to over 30 countries as a historical, heraldic reference source.

## Inside this issue...

**Page 1:** Polish American Congress Awards the NKMF

**Page 3:** PNAF member shares family genealogical and historical research

**Page 6:** Polish parliament recognizes coronation of Mary as nation's queen

**Page 8:** Rwanda's last monarch, Kigeli V, is buried at home

**Page 9:** Louise Warfield and Count Włodzimierz Ledóchowski

All members and readers are encouraged and welcome to submit feedback regarding The "White Eagle Journal" articles and content. If you would like to share your thoughts, submit material or have an idea for an article, please contact George W. Helon, White Eagle Journal Editorial Board at: [ghelon@yahoo.com.au](mailto:ghelon@yahoo.com.au).

#### *Polish American Congress Awards – the NKMF – continued from page 1*





# PNAF member Terry Milaszewski herb Kosciesza-Bell shares family genealogical and historical research gathered over the past eighteen year's

By Terry Milaszewski

I think perhaps some people are lucky to be born with a natural curiosity of the world, and I was so struck at an early age to have an interest in our family heritage. Having four grandparents from Lithuania and Poland, and first-generation parents who were doing their best to assimilate and trying to hide their heritage to fit in to life in New York City, I grew up knowing almost nothing about our family background except for some traditional foods and stories shared with our extended family made up of Polish, Lithuanian, Italian, German, Irish and the usual other immigrant cultures. After going to several different colleges and working in NYC, I ended up coming out to California back in the 60s and finished my BA in psychology and worked managing several small businesses while married and raising a family. My interest in psychology and being so far away from family for so many years, aroused my curiosity about my family roots again. Especially since computers were starting to create opportunities to communicate that weren't there before, in 1999 I started a massive letter writing and email campaign to all of my distant family back east asking for any information about our family. My whole search of finding out about my family history back to 1700 started with just one birth certificate for my paternal grandfather written in archaic Russian. Starting with chat groups like rootsweb.com, I was able to find people helpful to translate this document. With the help of the Vilnius Archives, the many generous folks who translated for free on blogs, The National Archives of the USA providing detailed

maps and information, the Stanford University Library that had translators of Cyrillic I was not only able to obtain incredible information. But mostly, thanks to a charity worker from Virginia that I met in a discussion group on genealogy, he became my man-on-the-ground in Lithuania. I sent him travel money to have him go to the locations I was researching; churches, cemeteries and take photos and other information sending me emails over the period of about ten years. My big break came when he located a family graveyard and he had a letter I wrote translated and laminated and placed on one of the gravestones of my ancestors. On All Souls Day, it was found and I was contacted by several family members. As a result, I was able to travel to Lithuania and meet my newly found Lithuanian family in 2004. Unfortunately I was told most of the original village was destroyed in WWII, and so I was unable to see what the village may have been like. Only the cemetery remains.. I also wanted to mention for anyone just starting out on a quest like this, that you will have to become a history buff, a detective, and a lover of jig-saw puzzles, as well as an anthropologist and archeologist! Names change, borders change. I later found a letter written by my Uncle saying that his grandfather (my great-grandfather who lived in Lithuania, was Polish living in Lithuania). The documents from the Vilnius Archives were amazingly extensive, made up of Russian tax records, Polish records of Nobility and a drawing of our clan Kosciesza, and birth, death and marriage records back to 1700. My next project is to try and con-

nect the Milaszewski family mentioned in Paprocki back to Poland before 1700, and there is another mention of the Milaszewski Kosciesza Clan that goes back to Kiev as far back as 1212. I should also mention that I have submitted all my genealogy info to the Lithuanian Nobility Society, who verified my lineage and pre-



WALTER, JEAN, FATHER, BILL & FELIX

sented me with a certificate of acknowledgment. The Milaszewski family is my father's side, and I have yet to find current descendants of my mother Lithuanian roots of noble family Raczkowski from Boreise-Siesikskaja parish, and Liaudanskas from Baisogala, and will be continuing research on that as well from the extensive info the Lithuanian Archives has already provided. I see myself as being "Janus," the Roman god that was placed above thresholds who saw both the past and future at the same time. I feel that I have a unique perspective that will be lost to the next generation if I don't pursue this quest. I have been working on this project for over 15 yrs and am in the process of trying to organize over ten binders of documents, write biographies, and hopefully publish in the future. Wishing you all well on your journey, Terry Miles Bell.

# Tykocin Castle

From [Wikipedia](#), the free encyclopedia

Pictures of Tykocin reenactment Battle provided by: Jan Polubinski, Historical Pictures Archivist



The Tykocin Royal Castle is a 15th-century castle located on the right bank of the river Narew in Tykocin, Poland. It fell into ruin in the 18th century and its reconstruction began in 2002.

## History

The castle was built in 1433 for the Lithuanian noble Jonas Goštautas, voivode of Trakai and Vilnius, replacing the original wooden fortress. In the 1560s, upon the death of the last member of the Goštautas family the castle became the property of king Sigismund II Augustus, who expanded it. The construction was supervised by Hiob Bretfus, military engineer and royal architect.<sup>[3]</sup> During the reign of Sigismund Augustus the structure served as a royal residence with an impressive treasury and library as well as the main arsenal of the crown. In 1611–1632 the castle was rebuilt again and surrounded with bastion fortifications by Krzysztof Wiesiołowski, starosta of Tykocin.

During the Deluge in 1655 the Radziwiłł army occupied the castle.<sup>[2]</sup> On December 31, 1655, when the castle was besieged by troops of the Tyszowce Confederation, Janusz Radziwiłł, one of the most powerful people in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth considered by some as the traitor, died here. Ultimately, the castle was captured on January 27, 1657.

In the following years the castle and surrounding lands were donated to Stefan Czarniecki in reward for his contribution in the war.<sup>[4]</sup> The new owner rebuilt the castle after 1698. In November 1705 the meeting between the king Augustus II the Strong and Peter the Great took place here. During this meeting the Order of White Eagle was established by the King of Poland.

In 1734 the castle was destroyed by fire. Since that time, no inhabited building began to fall into disrepair. In 1771 remains of

the castle were destroyed by flood and in 1914, during World War I, the material from the remaining walls was used by the German soldiers to build roads.

Based on the preserved plans of the fortress, found in the archives in Saint Petersburg, the residential part of the castle has been restored (west wing in the style of late Gothic). The original castle was built on a plan of a trapezoid with a courtyard and four cylindrical towers at the corners. The complex was surrounded with fortifications – curtains combined four terrestrial inner bastions.

## Treasury

In about 1565 the king Sigismund Augustus installed at the castle his private treasury and a collection of books, initially stored at the Vilnius Castle. Sigismund Augustus was a passionate collector of jewels. According to nuncio Bernardo Bongiovanni's relation, his collection was allocated in 16 chests. Among the precious items in his possession was Charles V's ruby of 80 000 scudos' worth, as well as the Emperor's diamond medal with Habsburgs Eagle on one side and two columns with a sign Plus Ultra on the other side. He had also a sultan's sword of 16 000 ducats' worth, 30 precious horse trappings and 20 different private-use armours. The papal nuncio wrote in his diary: I also saw twenty suits of royal armour of which four were of most wondrous workmanship, namely with a beautiful sculpture and figures set with silver [...] It cost six thousand scudos.<sup>[10]</sup> The king's possession included a rich collection of tapestries (360 pieces), commissioned by him in Brussels in the years 1550–1560, which decorated the castle's walls. The king's treasures were scattered after his death.

*Continued on page 5*

# Queen in Poland, 1996

Original Source: The Royal Watcher <https://royalwatcherblog.com/2017/07/17/queen-in-poland-1996/#more-43948>



The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and Princess Charlotte will start a 5-day visit to Poland and Germany in Warsaw on July 17, 2017. In honour of the tour, we are featuring the Queen's State Visit to Poland in 1996.

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh started the State Visit in Warsaw, where the Queen reviewed the guard with the President, met with the President and First Lady at the Presidential Palace, and visited a station where 300,000 Jews were transported to the Nazi Death Camps.

In the evening, the Queen (wearing the Modern Sapphire Tiara and the George VI Sapphire Parure) and the Duke, were guests of honour at a State Banquet at the Presidential Palace in Warsaw.

The next day included a series of engagements in Warsaw, including the Queen's speech to the Polish Parliament. In the evening the Queen (wearing the Girls of Great Britain and Ireland Tiara) and Duke, saw a Gala Performance of 'La Fille Mal Garde' at the National Theatre in Warsaw.

On the final day, the Queen and Duke visited Krakow.

## Tykocin Castle continued from page 4



Pictures of Tykocin reenactment Battle provided by: Jan Polubinski, Historical Pictures Archivest

# Polish parliament recognizes coronation of Mary as nation's queen

By Hannah Brockhaus • Original Source: Catholic News Agency

<http://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/polish-parliament-recognizes-coronation-of-mary-as-nations-queen-44406/>

Poland's government has adopted multiple resolutions establishing 2017 as a Jubilee Year for the country, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first canonical coronation of the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa.

"Polish Sejm, convinced of the special importance of Marian devotion for our homeland – not only in the religious aspect, but also social, cultural and patriotic – establishes 2017 the Year of the 300th anniversary of the Coronation of the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa," the resolution of the lower house of parliament stated.

More than 94 percent of Poland's population being Catholic, the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa, also called the "Black Madonna," has a significant meaning for Poles and is highly venerated throughout Europe.

In a resolution adopted Dec. 15, 2016, the Polish parliament called "the image of the Mother of God at Jasna Góra... one of the most important religious and material national treasures."

Although the image was crowned Queen and Protector of Poland by King John II Casimir in 1652, its first canonical coronation was by Clement XI on Sept. 8, 1717, which is the date of the anniversary. Additional coronations of the image were also issued by St. Pius X in 1910 and St. John Paul II in 2005.

A canonical coronation is a pious institutional act, wherein the Pope, through a bull, designates a crown or stellar halo be added to a Marian image under a specific devotional title in a particular area or diocese. The crowning of Our Lady of Czestochowa was the first such corona-



**Our Lady of Czestochowa.** Credit: Viator.com via Flickr (CC BY-SA 2.0).

tion to take place outside Rome.

For the Jubilee, the Polish bishops' conference has created a free smartphone app that sends out a "Marian thought" every day just before 9pm, the hour of the "Jasna Góra Appeal," a special prayer for the intercession of Our Lady prayed by Poles.

Faithful are also encouraged to participate in the Jubilee by offering "spiritual gifts" to Mary, such as a commitment to say certain prayers, to return to the Sacrament of Reconciliation, or to give up an addiction, such as drugs or pornography.

To inaugurate the Jubilee Year, Archbishop Stanislaw Gadecki of Poznan said Mass Sept. 8, 2016 at the Jasna Góra Monastery, the shrine where the image is located. On a website dedicated to the anniversary, there is a countdown to the celebrations to take place Aug. 26, the feast day of the image.

Fr. Marian Waligóra, prior of the monastery, said the resolution of the Senate and Sejm recognizes "the achievements of this place in the history of the whole of our land, the importance of Jasna Góra as a place in our history and religious center for the whole Church and all Catholics," the Polish Catholic News Agency KAI reported.

**"The image of the Mother of God at Jasna Góra... one of the most important religious and material national treasures."**

The resolution adds a "luster" to the Jubilee, Fr. Waligóra said, because it reminds them that the importance of Our Lady of Czestochowa goes beyond merely religious or spiritual importance to Poles – although that is the most important aspect – but that the image of Our Lady is woven into the entire history of Poland.

# Obituaries

## Prince Leon Lev Galitzin V

*With heartfelt sympathy to the family of Prince Leon Lev Galitzin from the Board and Members of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation*

Prince Leon Lev Galitzin V died of a stroke June 11, 2017 at his Delaware home.

Prince Leon's aunt Mrs. Edward King (nee Princess Tatiana Galitzin) and I were members of the Cosmopolitan Club in Baltimore. Many of the members of the Club had very interesting backgrounds relating to their past and present. I will try to remember some of the accounts Tatiana gave of their life in Imperial Russia

And later the family flight to Italy and elsewhere finally ending up in Baltimore, Maryland. I never met Leon but was aware of him and his brother Prince Michael. I remember I think it was a formal dress or costume event that the Walters Art Gallery sponsored and Michael went as "the Student Prince".

Leon V was born in Paris the son of Prince Leon Lev Galitzin IV, a member of the Russian nobility and Raissa Mikhailovna Antipoff, the daughter of Russian parents who fled the Bolshevik Revolution. His parents moved to Baltimore where his father's sister, Tatiana King was the wife of Edward King, then-director of the Walters Art Museum.

A 1965 graduate of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, he attended the University of Maryland in College Park and obtained a bachelor's degree in business from the University of Baltimore in 1969.

He also underwent basic training with the Maryland National Guard.

Mr. Galitzin became a vice president for international sales and marketing for Confab, a Philadelphia-based manufacturer of private-label paper products. He traveled

throughout Europe, Asia and South America and expanded the company's product lines to international grocery chains.

"His son, Prince Leon Lev Galitzin VI, of Agora Hills, Calif., said "My father was fortunate enough to have traveled the world meeting countless people, but never met a stranger"

Tatiana from time to time would share what she recalled living in Russia where I believe their father was a Provincial Governor. Tatiana said that they found it amusing as children to walk in and out of the palace/manor house because the guards were obliged to salute members of the Galitzin family including the children.

When they fled Russia they went to Italy for a time. Tatiana was sent to buy bread and instead she purchased a stamp so she could send a letter to her friend still behind in Russia. The generation of Galitzin's I knew were kind, generous, fun to be with and always with a good sense of humor.

This is in part not only to share with PNAF members the passing of a family member descended from Gedymin, Grand Duke of Lithuania and later descendants Kings of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth.

As in all things people of quality give more than they take and one of Leon's passions was his love of and dedication to the Delaware Celebration of Jazz, a group that produced the annual Rehoboth Beach Jazz Festival. He spent the last 18 years with the group, becoming vice president and a producer.



**In the dining room of Prince Roger Chylinski-Polubinski are the prince, Count Bernard Elfert (standing left to right), Countess Paula Callou, Princess Tatiana Galitzine, and her sister Princess Lila (seated left to right). They are five of several dozen Baltimoreans with the mystical distinction of noble titles.**

Material for this tribute came from Excerpts from an obit written by Jacques Kelly with additional background provided by Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski. For web article on Leon L. Galitzin V go to website [www.olanews.com](http://www.olanews.com) > US > world Latest News

For additional information on the Princes Galitzin go to links:

House of Galitsyn, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/house\\_of\\_Golitsyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/house_of_Golitsyn)

The Galitzine Family, Galitzine library.com/index.php?id=31

## Dr. Cyril Erastovich Geacintov, 1930-2017 President of the Russian Nobility Association in America



It is with great sadness that we say goodbye and honor Dr. Cyril Erastovich Geacintov, President of the Russian Nobility Association in America 2002-2017. An outstanding human being, businessman, philanthropist, and colleague is no longer with us. His presence will always be with us. His impact felt by those who communicated with him and he will always be mentioned in our prayers.



We are sharing with PNAF members and friends the news of King Kigeli V former King of Rwanda passing on. The PNAF was honored to host a reception at Villa Anneslie some time ago along with Lord Merlin Sudely, MP UK. The King was a very tall man and very kind to everyone who spoke with him. Also present were Russian Princesses Tatiana and Leila Galatzine.

## Rwanda's last monarch, Kigeli V, is buried at home

Original Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/rwandas-last-monarch-kigeli-v-is-buried-at-home/a-37139773>

Rwanda's last king, Kigeli V, has been buried in a low-key ceremony attended by a handful of government officials. King Kigeli died in October, aged 80, in the United States.

The last king of Rwanda, Kigeli V, was buried on Sunday in his ancestral home in the south of the country, more than two months after his death in the United States, aged 80. He had been living in exile in the suburbs of Washington since 1992.

King Kigeli was buried in Nyanza district, southern Rwanda, near the grave of his predecessor and brother, King Rudahigwa, with just a few government officials in attendance.

His remains were returned to Rwanda only after a court battle over where he should be buried between his relatives living in the United States and those back in the country of his birth. In the end, a US court ruled in favor of those living in Rwanda, ending the bitter spat between the two sides.

### Short reign

Born Jean-Baptiste Ndahindurwa, King Kigeli came to power in 1959, but was forced to leave the country the following year after clashing with the Belgian colonial power. In 1961, the mon-

archy was abolished and replaced by a republic after Rwanda gained its independence a year later.

The king began a life of exile in east Africa, including Kenya and Uganda, before leaving for America. For decades he spoke of returning to his tiny, landlocked east African homeland. However, he wished to do so only as king, arguing for a constitutional monarchy much like that in Britain. Unfortunately for his plans, authorities were willing to have him back only as a private citizen.

The government of President Paul Kagame, who is currently in India, was represented at Sunday's burial ceremony by the minister for sports and culture, much to the disappointment of those present, who expected a more senior government official such as the speaker of the senate, or at the least the prime minister.

"Someone who has been a king shouldn't be treated like this," said one man at the funeral, asking not to be named.

Relations between the Rwandan government and the late king, or umwami as he is fondly referred to, had been frosty, and reconciliation efforts prior to his death were largely unsuccessful.



**Jadwiga with her husband, Jagiełło;  
statue in Kraków**

Ninety years ago, on January 27, 1927, the Polish Nobility Association was formalized into a noble society, for the continuation of the "stewardship" of the chivalric customs of the Commonwealth of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; and for the perpetuation of genealogical and heraldic traditions of the Polish Commonwealth.

This Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth was the uniting of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, known after 1791 as the Commonwealth of Poland, ruled by a common monarch, who was both the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania. The Commonwealth was the largest and most populous country of sixteenth and seventeenth century Europe. At its peak in the early in the seventeenth century, it spanned some 450,000 square miles and sustained a multi-ethnic population of eleven million.

Formally established by the Union of Lublin in July 1569, it was a de facto personal union since 1386 with the marriage of

## From the Desk of Thomas L. Hollowak, President

the Polish queen Jadwiga and Lithuania's Grand Duke Jagiełło who was crowned King Władysław II Jagiełło (by right of his wife) of Poland.

The first partition of Poland occurred in 1772, the second in 1793, which greatly reduced the nation's size and the Commonwealth disappeared as an independent state following the third partition in 1795. Despite repeated uprisings it would not be until after the First World War that Poland and Lithuania would be reestablished as independent countries. Shortly after their independence Józef Piłsudski's failed in the 1920s to create a Polish-led Międzymorze (between states) federation that would have included both Lithuania and the Ukraine. This effort was unsuccessful because these two Republics saw their participation in the once Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth negatively.

The preservation of the Polish Commonwealth's cultural heritage then began with a small group of Polish and Lithuanians under the chairmanship of Prince Zygmund Jastrzebiec-Polubinski, Poland/USA. Cultural heritage is defined as artifacts and intangible attributes inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes both tangible (buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts) and intangible (folklore,

traditions, language, and knowledge) culture.

In 1996 the Polish Nobility Association in the United States was incorporated a private non-profit foundation. The Polish Nobility Association Foundation's goals today are essentially in keeping this intangible cultural heritage alive outside of our countries of historical origin while taking pride in the tangible cultural heritage within our countries of historical origin. Therefore the PNAF is open to any individual interested in, or identifying with, geographical areas historically associated with the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth who seek to preserve this cultural heritage today and pass it on to future generations.



**Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth at its maximum extent, after the Truce of Deulino in 1619, superimposed on a current political map (courtesy of Wikipedia)**

## DUES, CONTRIBUTIONS & FEES YEAR TO DATE SUMMER 2017

On behalf of the Foundation thank you all for your continued support.

**Thomas Hollowak, President, PNAF**

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Lady Blanka Rosenstiel, FL	\$2,000.00
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David B. Porteous, MI	\$25.00
Irena Uderska, UK/NY	\$50.00



VILLA ANNESLIE

Above is pic of Chairman (seated) and President (standing) of PNAF wearing academic garb and the PNAF Chains of Office. We are in the Drawing Room at Villa Anneslie. The portrait in the background above the mantel is a copy of Count Stanislas Potocki equestrian portrait 1780 of the Polish patron, politician and writer Stanislaw Kostka Potocki by the French painter Jacques-Louis David. It was originally painted in Rome when the artist and subject met during David's stay at the Villa Medici after winning the first prize for painting in the Prix de Rome.

Potocki, the subject of the painting, displayed it at Wilanow Palace, his residence near Warsaw. Ownership passed to the Branicki family in 1892. During the Second World War it was looted by the German Forces, then passed into Soviet Russian hands after the war, before being repatriated to Poland in 1956. The original is now on show in the Wilanow Palace Museum.

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## From the Desk of the Chairman

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*Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski*

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Dear Members and Friends:

Many thanks for your support and financial contributions which are necessary to fund the annual budget of the Polish Nobility Association Foundation, Inc. (PNAF). It reaffirms to the PNAF volunteers who continue to strive for insight into a number of aspects of Polish/Lithuanian culture and history by sharing with you information on our web site, through our semi-annual Journal, the "White Eagle", and by maintaining communication with most known international Polish-Lithuanian Heraldic and Nobility Organizations, as well as State Libraries in the U.S. and National Libraries in Western and Eastern Europe. The PNAF also mails the "White Eagle" to de jure and de facto Royal Heads of ruling and former ruling families (Western/Eastern Europe). More than just keeping you informed and involved, membership in the Polish Nobility Association Foundation gives you the satisfaction of knowing that you are personally engaged through your financial support of the Foundation's works.

Your individual Membership is what sustains and advances the projects which permits us to continue to share historical, heraldic and cultural information regarding the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth lands and present day Eastern Europe.

The look and content of the PNAF Journal have been undergoing a number of changes. In the future we will continue to send members the 12 page print copy of the "White Eagle Journal", published semi-annually. As a cost containment articles viewed as noteworthy that would exceed the printed version will have the original printed version with the additional supplemental information published in the PNAF.US web site filed under the heading Journal. The email version can be shared with interested friends and family members and may exceed the number of pages you will continue to receive in the printed copy.

### THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Roger

Dr. Roger Chylinski-Polubinski

Chairman, Board of Trustees

P.S. If you have not sent in your 2017 DUES and DONATION, please do so since 2018 is only months away. DUES and DONATION envelopes are enclosed with this mailing. Dues and Contributions may be paid in U.S. and Foreign currencies. The PNAF established a PayPal account which can be accessed on the web site under PNAF.US "MEMBERSHIP", Donate.

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## The Cambridges in Poland and Germany

Original Source: The Royal Order of Sartorial Splendor

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are heading out and about again, spending this week in Poland and Germany. The whole Cambridge family arrived in Poland for the first leg of the trip, shown here when the couple met the President and first lady at the Presidential Palace.





## Marie Curie. The Courage of Knowledge

Directed by Marie Noëlle | Poland/France/Germany, 2016, 95 min. | In French with English subtitles

A new feature film by Marie Noëlle MARIE CURIE. THE COURAGE OF KNOWLEDGE, a fascinating story of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, a real wonder woman, the first to receive the Nobel Prize and the only one to win it twice, a legendary Polish physicist and chemist, will open in Landmark West End Cinema in Washington, DC on Friday, July 14, 2017.

The French-Polish-German co-production has its national limited release in major U.S. cities to a critical acclaim ([see New York Times review](#)) and general public's applause.

That inspiring tale of tenacity and female empowerment turns out to be surprisingly relevant and particularly important today. Director's masterful focus is on Skłodowska-Curie's private life, especially her romantic passion, fearlessness and perseverance. A poignant love story

shows a beautifully crafted portrait of the visionary and women's right champion when she struggles for acceptance in a male-dominated academia in turn-of-the-century Paris.

The most turbulent five years in the life of a genius woman between 1905, when Maria Skłodowska-Curie comes with Pierre Curie to Stockholm to be awarded the Novel Prize for the discovery of the radioactivity and 1911, when she receives her second Nobel Prize. In 1906 Pierre Curie is run over by a horse-drawn carriage and tragically dies on a Parisian street. Maria's unique marriage and happiest lifetime is destroyed in one go. Left alone with two young daughters, the widow has responsibilities that would overwhelm the strongest man but she faces her duties with greatest courage as a mother and a scientist. Despite her sorrow, she continues the work that she began with Pierre, taking especially the

"Curie-therapy" they developed against cancer to great heights. But science is primarily a man's world and Maria's audacity is not well seen by everybody. As she embarks on passionate affair with the mathematician Paul Langevin, she provokes a huge scandal and the tabloids drag her name through the mud.

Alarmed by all the malevolent headlines, the Swedish Nobel Academy, who wanted to award her a second Nobel Prize (making her the first person ever to receive two), forbids her to drive to Stockholm to fetch her award. Doesn't a woman in love earn recognition for her work?

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